

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the soil,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, JULY 22 1861

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.
For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF BURLINGTON.
For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington County Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Republicans of Washington County, will be held at the Court House in Montpelier, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for Senators and County Officers, to be supported by the Republicans of said County at the election on the first Tuesday of September next. It is desirable that there should be a full attendance.

Per order of
REPUBLICAN CO. COMMITTEE.

Lamoille County Convention.

The Republicans of Lamoille County are invited to meet in Convention at Hydepark, on Thursday, August 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Officers, and doing such other business as may be deemed advisable.

L. D. NEWTON, } Republican
G. W. HENDER, } Co.
C. S. PARKER, } Committee.
Johnson, July 20, 1861.

We hope to complete an arrangement to-day, by which we shall receive telegraphic news from Boston at 6 o'clock in the morning hereafter. If we do so the edition of the Daily Freeman, which has been usually issued from our office at 8 o'clock in the evening will be ready for delivery at about 7 o'clock in the morning. As this will give our readers who get our morning edition all the valuable portion of the news in the Boston morning papers of the same day. We hope to receive large accessions to our subscription list from those towns served with our morning edition. Send along your subscription and thus encourage the enterprise that is endeavoring to furnish, at the earliest possible moment, news from the seat of war.

More Fighting at Bull's Run.

Our paper is full to-day of the most exciting and thrilling news from the war in Eastern Virginia. We publish all the details we have received, both by mail and telegraph, but at the time of writing, we are in possession of only enough particulars to make it certain that a severe engagement has taken place at Bull's Run, with a large loss on both sides, resulting in the triumph of the Federal arms. It is of little use to speculate upon the rumor of fighting at Manassas, though it seems hardly possible that anything like a general engagement could have occurred at Bull's Run,—which is only three miles from the Junction,—without at the same time an advance having been made by Col. Heintzleman's division upon the enemy's entrenchments at Manassas. If so the battle would be on a large scale, the greatest ever fought on this Continent, 50,000 troops on each side deciding by the bloody arbitrament of war the question of secession upon the soil of Virginia. We await, with painful anxiety for the brave men under our Flag, though with little doubt of the success of our arms, the news which will now daily flash along the wires from Maine to Kansas announcing the results of the terrible death struggle of treason.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.—This Regiment is, as we understand, in Col. Howard's brigade, Col. Heintzleman's division. Those having friends in the Regiment, by bearing this in mind, will be able to judge for themselves what battles it takes part in. We do not understand that it was in the engagement at Bull's Run, but if an attack has been made on Manassas, it participated in it.

The Richmond Dispatch is led to believe that there may be secondly South who yet sympathize with the North.

For Congressional proceedings and other interesting reading see first page.

Republican County Conventions.

Calls for Republican County Conventions in Lamoille and Washington Counties will be found in our paper to-day. The Republican County Committees who have made these Calls, have therein performed just their duty, no more, and no less. As Committees they are simply the representatives of the Republican organizations in their respective Counties, and if they had the inclination, they had not the right to do differently. But we are glad to know that in these cases their inclination and their duty were not at variance.

Now let the Republicans of these Counties respond to these invitations, and determine for themselves, without the help of imported voters, whether it is wise to keep up their organization and keep alive Republican principles, or to turn their backs upon the ideas of Government and its duties, which have hitherto distinguished them.

And while we have this subject in hand, it is as well for us to say that we do not consider that Republicanism consists mainly, or in any great degree, in denunciations of any man, or party of men. The men who have thus far given character to the Republican party have been known by their firm and consistent advocacy of the principle that this Country and its Government should be controlled as far as it can be constitutionally in the interest of free labor and free men. They have resisted and opposed the men and the parties who have held opposite principles. They have made, and now make no political war upon any body else. If there are no men, or parties in Vermont to-day who are opposed to the principles of Republicanism, then the organization is certainly making war at home upon nobody. If there are any such parties or men, then there is certainly a great need that Republicanism should be protected and defended from such assaults, whether they come from open enemies or treacherous friends.

Therefore, we would have these Republican Conventions re-affirm their allegiance to Republican principles, and we would have them at the same time refrain from denouncing any man, party, or political organization that advocates a thorough and complete vindication of the authority of the Government, and a forcible suppression of treason. When they have done thus much, then let them nominate just such men as they believe will most surely represent them and their principles everywhere and at all times, and let it be no objection to a man who answers such a requirement that he has never before called himself a Republican.

Advances of McDowell's Column.

CENTREVILLE, July 21.
Via Fairfax Court House July 21.
We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half past two o'clock this morning the various Regiments about Centreville were formed for march and at three o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville leaving Bull's Run to the left. At six o'clock the first gun was fired by a 30 pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy and the advance moved on. At Gen. McDowell's headquarters three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the Engineer corps, who has inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnaissance and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or tomorrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Gen. Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Gen. Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this manoeuvre and thrown back upon the mountains. His army will become entirely demoralized and probably fall into the hands of Gen. McClellan who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge, and if he has formed a junction with Gen. Beauregard it opens our communication with Gen. Patterson's column, and thus reinforced the Federal army can crush out all opposition. If we are driven back the enemy can retreat upon Centreville, and keep open communications with Washington. If Gen. Beauregard remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endangered, and Manassas Junction being situated in an apex of a triangle formed by the railroad; a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond. The only danger the Federal troops run by their march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. Beauregard upon Centreville intercepting communications and cutting off our supplies. But this manoeuvre would be desperate as cutting himself off from supplies and place him in an exhausted country and between the Federal troops and the Potomac. The 60th N. Y. Regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this Regiment have agreed unanimously to serve although their time is now out. All the New York Regiments will follow their example.

For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent, and all are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description. It is supposed that Gen. Beauregard's forces are larger than ours. A battle is imminent at any time. It may not take place until tomorrow night. Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court House, with Messrs. Buell and Benton as army operators.

Washington, July 21. The orders to move yesterday evening at 6 o'clock were countermanded until early this morning, but the troops meantime were busy cutting a road through the woods in order to outflank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries and

drove the secessionists to the Junction. The city is wild with joy. Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 o'clock to about 3. There was a cessation until nearly 5, and at 7 o'clock this evening the reverberation of cannon was still audible.

A gentleman who arrived to-night, says that at three o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward for Virginia, the first sending their baggage back to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there is much military excitement and bustle in the directions of all the camps.

A number of Members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run, to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter of the 3d cavalry, acting Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated with confidence by all that Col. Cameron of the 79th N. Y. Regiment, and a brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel of the 2d R. I., Regiment were killed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Thrilling War News!

ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE!

THE WHOLE LINE ENGAGED!

CAPTURE OF 3 MASKED BATTERIES!

THE ENEMY FALL BACK.

Bull's Run Batteries Silenced.

Our Troops now Shelling Manassas!

THE SECOND VT. REGIMENT PROBABLY IN THE FIGHT.

Federal Troops Victorious.

REBELS ROUTED!

Heavy Losses on Both Sides!

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about 4 miles from Bull's Run:

FAIRFAX C. H., July 21, 11 A. M.
There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.40 A. M.
The firing is very heavy, and apparently more on our left wing.

11.50 A. M.
There is evidently a battle towards our left, in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north there is very rapid and heavy firing.

1.45 P. M.
Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.
The musketry is very heavy, and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement on our left.

2.45 P. M.
The firing is a little farther off and apparently in the direction of the Junction—less heavy guns, and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.
The firing has partially ceased, ten minutes since.

3.45 P. M.
The firing has almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

3.50 P. M.
Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Barton of the Michigan 2d Regiment has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles from Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the rebel lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier every moment.

CENTREVILLE, July 21, 4 o'clock P. M.
Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here, under Col. Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run on the Watertown road having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now three or four miles from here, directing operations near Blackburn's Ford.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 4.25 P. M.
Two of our couriers have returned but were unable to communicate with Gen. McDowell in person. One of the couriers was in the field of battle.

He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run, some distance.

One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, another some distance from it and the third still further on.

5.20 P. M.
Another dispatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 P. M.
The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier in a few minutes. The courier went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon. A still later report, not official but from an apparently authentic source, says that the column under Col. Heintzleman, had followed the Rebels to Manassas Junction, opened fire on the

entrenched camp, and was then shelling them. The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights. The headquarters of the army is inaccessible to-night, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen. There is most intense excitement existing throughout the city of Washington to hear further from the field of battle. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail serve to confuse the truth.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

REPORTED REVERSE TO OUR ARMY.

REBELS REINFORCED.

Our Army Obligated to Retreat.

PROVISION TRAINS ALL SAVED.

Our Troops fortifying and Preparing for the Enemy.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Our Dead and Wounded being Brought in

Southern accounts of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

It is reported that late yesterday afternoon, after the Rebels had been driven from their strongholds at the Run, they were reinforced by Gen. Johnston, when the Union army was attacked, and driven in disorder from the ground. The Rebel army numbered 90,000. The panic was so great that the attempt to rally the troops at Centreville was entirely unavailing. If a firm stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans.

It is presumed that all the provision trains belonging to the United States were saved.—Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and they had to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the Potomac, which it is said by military engineers can be held against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted. An officer just from Virginia at half past ten o'clock reports the road from Centreville to the Potomac to be strewn with stragglers. The troops are resuming occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. Colonel Marston of the N. H. Regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzleman was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday as killed, it is said Capt. McCook, brother of Col. McCook of Ohio, and Col. Wilcox are killed.

The city this morning is in most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered inquiring the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing.—Both telegraph and steam communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public.

NEW YORK, July 22.

There is the most intense excitement in this city. Immense crowds are around the newspaper offices, and revenge is stamped on every countenance.

The following is from Richmond Sunday, via New Orleans to-day:

The fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock A. M., and became general about noon. It continued until about 7 o'clock, when the Rebels retired, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's Battery of Light Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.

A special dispatch to the Nashville Union, from Manassas, the 18th, says at the fight at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded, and that the enemy were repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington artillery of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's battery of 15 guns, and after making the latter change their position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss is trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were killed. Captains Dulaney and Chitman and 3 privates were wounded. A Federal officer of high rank was killed, and \$700 in gold was taken from his pocket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.

The attack on the battery at Hatteras by the Wabash is confirmed. It is also stated that an attack was made on the Oregon inlet, and the Rebels shelled out.

Details of the Battle.

Washington, July 21. A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours. A programme, as stated in the first dispatch from Fairfax Court House, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries which were attacked with vigor and success after a severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows:

Col. Richardson who distinguished himself in the previous engagements, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the fourth brigade to hold the battery on the hill to the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in the first dispatch:—Schenk's and Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road while Cols. Heintzleman's and Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warrenton road to between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Col. Key's brigade remained at Centreville. Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array, the 2d N. Y., and 1st Ohio on the left the 2d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin and 89th 13th and 69th Regiments of New York in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 6:50 A. M. the rebels did not return this shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's division came up the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was opened upon by several of Carlisle's howitzers followed by slight skirmishing.

The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.

The battle consisted of a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction, when one was silenced, its place being supplied by two, and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them. The 2d N. Y. and 2d Ohio regiments were marched by flank to the woods by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. When this battery opened upon us it killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey of Co. G, of the 2d N. Y. Regiment, and Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, and severely wounded several others.

Our troops were kept for 15 or 20 minutes under a galling fire, they not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stones' throw of their batteries.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the N. Y. 69th, 79th and 13th Regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries firing as they proceeded with perfect coolness, and also carrying it with their bayonet point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found that the Rebels had abandoned the battery and taken only one gun. But this success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th most severely suffered, and it was reported that Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to 3 o'clock P. M., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Col. Heintzleman in command was meeting with every success, and that it requires but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction. A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be Brigade Quartermaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered him self by remarking to Hasbrouck. "What? we are getting badly cut to pieces! What regiment do you belong to? asks Hasbrouck. "The 19 Mississippi" was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner" said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field under command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at Manassas Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, and distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jefferson Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy is extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At seven o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

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C. W. WILLARD.

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Sept. 20, 1869.

D. McDONALD.